CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

WE FEAR very much that North Western Virginia will eventually cost more than it will come to, at the same time that we cannot make up our minds to its abandonment, no matter what may be the cost of holding it, or rather of retaking it, for in truth it is now pretty certainly held by the enemy. Our troops simply look down from the mountain barriers that command the lines of the Centre West and North West of the State. The limits of the proposed rebel "State of Kanawha" are in the possession of the enemy and when the vote is taken there it can only be taken in one way. It will be presided over by Federal officers in the presence of Federal troops, and of course it is a foregone conclusion that the returns will all be made to suit the

In North Western Virginia our men are virtually in an enemy's country. We have talked with several highly intelligent officers who have served there, and they all tell us the same story. North Western Virginia is against us in the proportion of four to one .-Possibly if we were in force enough to assume the offensive, the conduct of these men might be different, but their sentiments would remain hostile. It is true that the necessity for keeping the territory of Virginia in- creased at all for many years. It is even doubtful upon tobacco, exceeded the value of our whole crop. tact is a most pressing one, but were this not a geo- whether Virginia did not export a good deal more graphical necessity, it is pretty certain that Western Virginia and Kentucky if they could be dispensed with true, that under the stimulus of high prices, a forward at all, could be dispensed with profitably. We fear that under any circumstances they will be elements of weak- years, but of course this advance has been more than ness rather than of strength to the Confederacy. They lost by the war. Indeed, any one going through many will bring a discordant and unwilling population into the bosom of the South, in the South but not of it, once cultivated many years ago, but where it is cultivaeither politically or geographically. The same will ap- | ted no more, its abandonment not being at all due to ply to Northern Missouri, above the Missouri river .-It will be a State without a distinct Southern character or a defensible frontier. The river would afford the best frontier possible, being totally unfordable from the Kanzas line to its junction with the Mississippi. South also the seat of government and the great city of St. Louis. In fact all the more important towns, including Lexington, Booneville, Jefferson City and St. Louis are ernments there. South of the Missouri River, and the main area of productive soil is also South of the same line. We take i that finally Missouri must be divided on the line of the river. It may be a necessity to hold on to Kentucky and Western Virginia, but it will be a costly necessity

WE PUBLISH, in another place, a communication from Mr. A. A. McBryde, whose name has been made to figure somewhat in connection with a communication to the Richmond Enquirer, said communication being dated from Fayetteville.

We have no wish in the world to injure Mr. Mc-Bryde. We could have none, neither do we think we have injured him. How his name got before the pubknow, but most certainly it did not do so in the first init first appear in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer. We trust, sincerely, that Mr. McB. may be able to fully exonerate himself from anything like suspicion. Mr. McBryde is a student of medicine, and would, probably, have been a graduate by this time, had not the outbreak of hostilities interfered to suspend his studies. server. Our reference was more designed to throw ridi- to be gratified at almost any cost. cule upon the grave charges preferred by the corresanybody else

We have Liore us a letter (private) from Mr. Mc Bryde, and its being private prevents our publishing when we say that, it gives no evidence whatever of mental aberration. It is like the letter of any other educated man, with, perhaps, the exception that it exwe would be the last persons in the world to recklessly the trade in this great Southern product, and thus it add to this feeling of depression.

IT IS SAID that the Lincolnite authorities at Fortress Monroe seem inclined to put a stop to all communication with Norlolk by flag of truce or otherwise. The occasion of this course is said to be the desire to prevent any information being gained by our people with regard to the expedition now being fitted up there for the invasion of the South.

'One instance we may mention, which occurred last week, where a Steamboat with a flag of truce carrying some Northerners to be sent home, was ordered not to approach nearer than a mile-and-a-half from the fort, and only two persons were received, a Mr. Magrawand an Irish lord

Some of the heaviest ships in the U.S. Navy are getting ready for sea, and will probably leave Hampton Stay Law. Lt touches the quick as sure as a guo :- Hall, W H Herring, N C Herring, W R High-Roads at an early day. So we have been informed by a gentleman just from Norfolk. Of the destination of any expedition we must remain in doubt. It is in the very nature of things that they should desire to keep it secret. Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina, Beaufort, North Carolina, Brunswick, Georgia, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, are all talked of, not excepting | tion of all articles entering into the consumption of our this place in regard to which there are some circumstances tending to put our people on their guard.

The Santa Rosa Fight. as well as the community, have been anxious to hear very unsatisfactory. The Georgia Constitutionalist of yearly installment of 1/4 or 1/3, as the case may be, of week, and will be able to make more than double that the wounded and prisoners kindley. the 11th, contains more full details, from its special cor- both these debts is now due. Both A & B quantity, and improve the quality, in a few weeks after respondent, under date of Pensacola, the 10th, which we give below. From all the reports we have received, ing their stock. Well they are sued, and the same prowe are induced to believe that the fight was a hard one; perty they bought a year ago is exposed to sale. There ever seen it without being amazed that it was so long that our forces were successful in destroying the camp are no bidders but the sellers, and the whole property is neglected. When we visited it, a few years ago, there of Billy Wilson's outlaws, who had been sent to Pensacola for the purpose of committing the most outra- have not only got back the whole of the property sold to being perhaps one millionth part of the whole. After geous depredations. We have evidently lost a number A & B, but they hold their bonds for the other two or the revolution, the proprietors had been content to deof men, from 30 to 40, as first reported, but then the three instalments which are yet due. It was to prevent pend on England first and the Yankers afterwards, for camp of the desperadoes has evidently been destroyed. How many the enemy lost in the engagement will probably never be known. It was certainly heavy.

The Constitutionalist's telegraphic report is as fol-

PENSACOLA, FLA., Oct. 10 .- The following is the list of killed and wounded, as far as heard from : Clinch Rifles, of Augusta-Killed: T. J. Ccoke and J. H. Adams; Wounded: W. H. Smith and Newton

Georgia Greys, of Columbus-Killed : Thomas Ev-Irish Volunteers, of Augusta-Killed : John Stanton; wounded: Edmund Flynn; missing: Thomas

Rice-both slightly.

Dawson Volunteers, of Tyrrell co.-Wounded: R J. Hays; badly wounded, Thos. Caldwell.

Co. A., 7th Ala. Reg.-Killed two; wounded six; missing 1. Four members of the Madison Rifles, attached to

this company, killed. Capt. Peake's Co., 10th Miss.-Wounded: J. W Kincaid, badly.

Barksdale, it is thought, mortally wounded. McDuffie Rifles, of Warrenton, Ga .- Killed : Lieut. Nelms, Serg't Beddo, D. L. Coby, James S. Jones, and Corporal Caton; wounded: C. L. Wheeler, privates to the mark, while some are very fine.

Allen and Caton. Griffin Light Guards-Killed : A. R. Cawthorn. First Ala. Regt.—Capt. Bradford and two or three others, whose names are not yet ascertained. The killed will probably be nine, and the wounded

Including the wounded, the loss of the enemy must have been immense. The dead are brought from the Some of the enemy's commissioned office s have been | Who knows?

released on purole. The list of killed and wounded is not yet complete.

While a great deal is said about cotton, and it crowned with all the Lonors of royalty, little is said about other products in which as large a population is interested as even in the production of cotton itself. The States of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and the Northern and Northwestern portions of North Carolina, produce no cotton for export, but they do raise a large quantity of tobacco, and could roise any amount in addition that might be required.

Now, tobacco is as extensive in its range of consumption, as cotton itself. Its use is common by more than half the inhabitants of the globe, and, besides it is yearly extending its empire. It has advanced to farthest China. It chiers the Tartar in his tent, and sooths the Moslem in his barem. Its smoke arises in puffs amid the orange groves of the South, or warms the nose of the frozen dweller in the far North.

And yet, with all this extended and extending taste for tobacco, its export from this country has hardly inwhile in her colonial position than she does now. It is movement took place in this State during the last few of our western counties, can still see where tobacco was the exhaustion of the soil, as might be supposed.

Why this is so,-why the export and consequently the cultivation of tobacco in this country has not in creased in common with other things, nor with the progress of population, nor with the d ffusion of its use, is of the river are to be found the iron and lead mines, as a question easily enough to be answered. Its export to European countries is restricted by the intolerable burdens, the crushing weight imposed upon it by the gov-

> 199.752,646 pounds of tobacco, of which the great por- friends and neighbors of the soldiers serving in his comtion was raised in the Northern tier of the Southern pany, to s n i to them good s'out blankets, und r shirts drew, and David F Ferrell, of 12th Georgia, slightly; D. The Reg. N. C. Vols, who was in charge of Fort Clark, States. In 1840, the amount raised was 219.163.319 and drawers. Comfort he or the great object, strength bounds, showing that 1840 exceeded 1850, by 19,410,- and warm'h rather than a great ance should be consulted 673 pounds. In 1840 the exports were 147,828 hogs. heads. In 1850 they were only 95.945 hogsheads. showing a still larger proportionate falling off in the exports, than in the production. In fact, there was more hogsheads of tobacco exported in 1791 than in 1850, by nearly six thousand. In 1758, Virginia alone exported very much in need, they were thankfully received, besides, 70,000 hogsheads.

It can hardly be expected that the export of this artilic, originally, in a suspicious connection, we do not cle to foreign countries can grow when it is borne in mind that England and France alone levy upon it a tax stance through the columns of this paper, neither did equal to fifty millions of dollars at the least, being an amount considerably exceeding the whole value of the whole crop realized by the producers. In France tobacco is a government monopoly. In England it is taxed several hundred per cent. The result is before us in the actual decrease in its export to those countries. There is no trade in the world burdened with such tremendous Of course, as all know, he is no more a New England duties-duties which would amount to a perfect prohibiman than is either of the editors of the Fayetteville Ob- tion were not the appetite for tobacco one that demands

Give this busicess anything like a fair chance and the pendent of the Enquirer, than upon Mr. McBryde or border States would be even more prosperous than the cotton States. Tobacco would give more profitable employment to labor than any other staple, while it is certain that fairly managed it will not exhaust the soil any part of it, but we certainly violate no confidence beyond the power of the planter to restone all the elements which may be abstracted by the crop.

The whole commercial policy of the Federal Union being shaped by the North for its own bon fit, no enhibits the characteristics of a melancholy temperament, ergetic effort was made or ever would have been made probably superinduced by physical suffering. Assuredly by the United States to have the shackles removed from was compelled to languish while bounties were given to the fishermen of Cape Cod, and protection extended to Roll of Holmes' Stiffemen, Co. F., 1 th Reg't N. C. V. the iron-masters of Pennsylvania.

It is to be hoped that when the Confederate States commence making treaties with foreign countries, they will not follow the example set them by the late United States, nor yet allow themselves to forget that although cotton may be a considerable individual, tobacco is something that may be sneezed over but cannot be overlooked. With anything like a chance, topacco will be worth very many millions to the border States, bringing them wealth and independence.

There is more good common sense and good honest feeling in the following short editorial from the Charlotte Whig, than in many columns of abuse against the

It ought to be the aim of all legislation to protect equally all interests of the community. Cotton and Turpentine constitute two of the principal interests of Patrick, M Pearson, R A Peterson, J Pope, W W Riven-North Carolina. The presperity of these has been totally prostrated, for the time being, by Lincoln's blockade, whilst the wages of labor, expended in the producarmy, have been greatly enhanced; and the property of have produced enough to pay off their respective getting in their " Hot Blast.' guaranty to prevent men's property from being sacri- and will still be, a large profit on the manufacture. virtue in withstanding the temptation of fleecing his however, will be the principal business of the works. lingly, in the temptation, as did his illustrious predces- cently of the operations at this point. sor, Adam, of old.

The election held here on Tuesday last for field officers of the 22d Regiment North Carolina Militia, resulted in the choice of John C. McRae as Colonel. No person having received a majority of all the votes cast for Lieutenant Col. or Major, there was no election.

Co. G., 10th Mississippi-Wounded: Sergeant T. fifty-six men in line and the troop will probably be organization.

The troop is composed of very good men and is under

an energetic commander .- Daily Journal, 10th.

SALM-ODY .- We notice that at the last grand review of the Federal army, the Prince Salm Salm is mentioned as one of the spectators. Who is the "Prince Salm Salm?" Is he a Japanese, or a Chinese, or a Kanaka?

So far as mere mechanical ingenuity is concerned, the proficiency of the North cannot be called into quesare good men at the North, who do not approve this at the North who would have freely entered the ranks, had England or France been the antagonist, but who will not enter the Federal army. So far as the mere materiel of war is concerned, Lincoln's army has all the advantage. We have the men. That is all. We are making the small arms and the cannon rapidly, but we must copless that we expect to see the Confederacy over- battle a Greenbrier. matched in the mere tools of warfare, but not in the men

We have no doubt in the world that Prince Salm Salm and Prince Napoleon, if present at the Federal review, saw quite an imposing sight, but not as moving a picture as Bull Run presented.

Tobacco .- In the absence of any data upon the value of our tobacco exports, we remarked yesterday, that the amount of fifty millions of dollars, which is about the amount of revenue levied by England and France

We find, from the official tables, that the whole valne of our foreign exports of tobacco is, on an average, about sixteen millions and a half dollars, while our exhave not quite come up to five millions of dollars .-England levies an import and excise duty on tobacco, amounting to about five hundred per cent, while by the operation of the government monopoly in France, the cost is enhanced tenfold to the consumer.

Larly Journal, 11th inst.

We learn that F. M. Parker, late a Captain in the First Regiment N. C. Volunteers has been chosen Colonel of the 30th Regiment, Col. Bell having declined the election tendered to him. We believe Mr. Parker is still at Yorktown. We do not know whether he ac-

CAPTAIN REDD of " The Onslow Greys," now Company E, Third Regiment, N. C. State Troops, being at In 1850, there were raised in the whole United States, home on a brief furlough, would urge upon the relatives,

> Acknowledgmen's. CAMP HOWE, Acquia Creek, Va., Oct. 5th, 1861.
> Messrs. Fulton & Price: You will allow me to acknowldge through your columns the receipt of a lot of wool socks from Mrs A. A. Freeman of Brown Sound, Onslow County; also, a lot of socks from Mrs. Joseph Ennett and others, of Onslow, being an article which our men are it affords us no little pleasure to know that we are not yet forgotten by the patrictic ladies of old Onslow.

M. L. F. REDD, Capt Co. E., 3d Hegt. N. C. S. T.

DUPLIN Co., N. C. 10th Oct., 1861. There has lately been sundry societies for the relief of the ment. army, formed in this county; and on yesterday, the society at Bethel Academy, on Goshen, delivered to me for distribution the following erticles: 62 shirts; 36 pair drawers; 40 pr socks; blankets; 2 comforters; 1 vest; 1 entire equipage a colored woman; 1 pr socks by a colored woman; and neir labor of love and mercy will continue with the war -

JERE, PEARSALL. Very respectfully, &c.,

For the Daily Journal. FANDALSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 8, 18-1. To the Editors of the Daily Journal: My attention has been directed to an article in relation to myself in last Friday's Daily Journal, entirely erroneous and which you will please correct. The recent toport of my arrest and the foolish story of my trial and confession to being a Jesuit, are utterly fulse, as gentlemen from Robeson will testify. It is equally untrue that I am a New Englander, and I have never, as alleged by the lying scribbler in the Richmond Enquirer, had any connection whatever, with the Fayenerule Observer. As to my being a notoriety neither have I may claims, nor wish to be a "child of ge-You have also been misinformed as to my intellectual condition-so far from being cracked, I can get a hund.ed individuals to certify that my mental characteristics are about as sound and steady as the common run. Not being a candidate for hewspaper honors, I hope the letter writers will hereafter turn their attention to other subjects

than a:yself for sensation stories. Yours truly, ARCH'D A. MCBRYDE.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. Chesnut, O L Capt Wright, J W 1st Lieut McRae, J 2nd Brown, W 3d " NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. Ferrill, J A 1st Serg't Peterson, W A 2d ' Cooper, J 3d Parker, J 4th Peterson, J 5th Bennett, C A 1st Corporal bess ms, W 2d Bessems, A 3d Highsmith, Jo 4th "

PRIVATES .- J BAndrews. J L Balcoom, G W Bennett, W Bedsole, J Bedsole, W Butler, J C Butler, W H Boykin, J L Benton J W Caser, J G Carr, E T Carr, J C Carr, J Carer, W G Cotton, B Crumpler, W Daughtrey, Sr, W Daughrev. Jr. J H Ezzell, L Faircloth, H Fisher, A M Fisher, G Giddens, H B Giddens, R Grice, J Hair, W Hair, H Hair W & Ball, A N Stall, M Hall, D Hall, N Hall, S Hall, W H emith, Q A Hailand, L M Jackson, J B Jackson, J Johnson, W H Jones, D B Jones, M S King, J E King, J W Louis, B B Louis, J I ucas, V J McArthur, J McCullen, E McCullen, J McKinsey, S Merritt, C Musgrave, L Owen, J Patrick, T bark, W K Royal, P R Robins o. T sessoms, O Sessoms, M Sessems, J H Sik's E Smit L A Tatum, A Tew, Jr. M The mas, B B Weeks, J C V. ggins, J Wilson, J J Wilson, P

NORTH CAROLINA IRON .- Ou Tuesday we had the the note holder goes on increasing by the accumulation pleasure of seeing the first cons goment of a lot of Pig of interest at the usual rate, without being materially or Iron from that amazingly rich property, Ore Hill, on disproportionately endangered by the delay involved in Deep River, in Chatham county. It came down by the

instalments, but the blockade preven's them from sell- This immense deposite of iron ore, of the brown heknocked down to them, at about the amount of the first | was an excavation, where ore had been taken for manuinstalment. Now the original owners of the property | facture during the Revolution, the space thus excavated this sort of injustice that the stay law was passed by our their hollow-ware, though inferior in quality to that legislature. Shylock says there was no necessity for made at home, and though the freight alone, to say passing this law; that public opinion was a sufficient nothing of duties, charges and profits, would have been

ficed under the hammer. If so, then "nobody is hurt" We understand that the casting of hollow-ware has by the passage of the law, and why does Shylock com- been resumed, after the lapse of eighty years, and that plain? Perhaps he would like to test and prove his it is purchased as fast as made. The casting of pigs, neighbor, in the absence of a stay law, and thus arro- This establishment is not to be confounded with the gate to himself the honors of martyrdom in a pecuniary | Tysor property, at which Mr. Colville is making, or is sense. We have no doubt but that he would fall wil- preparing to make, bar iron. We have not heard re-

Fayetteville Observer.

BLADEN COUNTY.—We understand through a comchurch in Kentucky, allow me to tell your readers about rect the succeeding operations. munication received on Monday last, (after our paper of one Rev. (?) Mr. Black, stationed in Newport, oppo-

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Po encrantz Retrating RICHMOND, Va , Oct. 10th, 1861. A report was received here yesterday of doubtful relia bility, but confirmed this morning in official quarters, that Gen. Rosencranz had retreated with the army he had option. In this, however, men are required. Now there p sed to Gen. Lee on Sewell Monntain, taking the roads States Government, commanded by Commodore Stringham in the direction of the Gauley River

Gen. Lee, on account of the condition of the roads, and war, but their mouths are sealed. There are brave men his limited means of transportation, was unable to follow kosencranz more than eight miles RICHMOND, Va. Oct. 10, 1861. The Receiver of the third district in Virginia has fied

petition to sequester the estate of Commodore Urinh P. evy, located in Albemarle county, Va., and includes Monticello, the residence of Jefferson. Thus far the proceedings Forts Clark and Hatteras that it would require at least two ustituted to sequester amounts to over six hundred thous- hundred and twenty-five men to work the guns properly. and dollars worth of property in the Richmond court alone. War Department confirming the previous accounts of the Passengers from Norf. lk report two federal vessels ashore

Twenty-six prisoners from Western Virginia arrived here

FIGHMOND, Va., Oct. 11th, 1861. The condition of Gen. Wise is the general talk. last right it was regarded exceedingly critical. Andrew J. McLemore, of Memphis, Tennessee was acc dentatly wounded here on Wednesday night. No more passports will be granted to persons to

he Confederacy, who leave their families here. Petitions were filed yesterday to sequestrate Monticello vious causes of the vast amount of sickness in our camps, is two 2nd Lieuts; Company of State Troops. Capt. Thomas

by to the health of the army RICHMOND, VA , Oct. 11th, 18-1. The voluntary contributions to the army are unabated. Among those acknowledged at the passport office to day and Hatterns, also arrived. was one from George K. Kellogg, amounting to fitteen tho ports of that article to England and France, combined, sand dollars worth of clothing, etc., for the Georgia regiments. Kellogg was placed in charge of the above, they being contributions from several counties, and kept under

his trust until they reached Richmond. Several hundred car toads, voluntary contributions from the different States for the army, are at various stations on take charge. The Report of Commodore Barron and Maj the railways leading to Richmond. Great efforts are making to convey them forward in sufficient railway power .-The washing away of bridges, and perhaps other causes, have produced delay G-n. H. K. Jackson's report of the battle at Greenbrier has been received, and will appear in t. morrow's Enquirer.

The following comprises a list of the casualties: Killed - John Crie, of 12th Georgia reg't.; J. W. Brown, of 1st Georgia reg't.; Mr Fieler, of Rice's Battery; John remain and endure the fire of the enemy. agnew and Wm. O. Blocker, of 3d Arkansas regt; and Juo.

Muntord, of 31st Vi.ginia reg ment. Wounded-Capt shemaker, of Dasville Artillery, slighty; Capt. Rice, of Rice's battery, foot shot off; Lieut. Maon, of 44th Virginia, slightly; Lieut. F. Bartlett, of 31st Mathews, of 31st Virginia, severely.

Many rumors are affoat here about the Federal fleet attacking avansport, and other points on the Potomac, but All the Cotton States will be fully represented at the Ma- as they were all round shot that were fired. on Convention, on the 14th inst. It is believed that over

our hundred delegates will be present.

by the Scothern and Western Lines.

retreated in a sinking condition. A freight train came in contact with a passenger train, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, on Sunday last, seriously damaging the freight cars. " No body hurt."

FROM PENSACOLA. Our Arms Age to Vi torious ... Eitly Wilson's Zouaves Badiy Whippen. PENSACOLA, Oct. 9th, 1861.

An engagement took place on Santa Rosa Island early Sinch Rifles, one of the Irish Volunteers, Nelson, of Warreuton, Ga., and several wounded and missing. Full parculars n + vet received.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser and Regisunder command of Gen. Anderson, crossed the bay last night sorning they stormed the Federal Camp of Billy Wilson's no material damage. Conaves, I arming and destroying every building except the hospital; also immense quantities of rations, equipments, | ued until night rail, or rather the fire of the enemy upon the stores and munitions of war; sp ked all the cannon and ef-

ected the total destruction of the camp. The loss of the Confederates was forty killed and wound-. The less of the enemy was very great. Capt. Braded, of Fiorida was killed; Lt. Ne ms, of Georgia, killed: Walter, tugler of the Continentals, was desperately wounded; John Burgess, killed; Gen. Anderson was woundthe 4th Georg a Regiment; 14 members of the Mobile Con | the one belonging to Fort Hatteras. tineutals; thee companies of regulars; a detachment of Mississippians, and a detachment of Georgians, under Lts Hallenguist, and Neims; two lundred Alabamians; a detach ent of naval officers and marines, under Capt Brent. Major Vodges, U. S. A., is one of the numerous prisoners

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Oct. 9, 1861. Gov Moore has issued his proclamation, convening the egislature of Alabama on the 28th October, being in ad-

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct 10th, 1861. Passengers to day report that Capt. Johnson H. Morgan,

MOBILE. Oct. 10th, 1861. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from bester of a flag of t uce, has been released. Walter, the tugler, is easier, and hopes are entertained

wounded men in the Ladies' Hospital, who are receiving every attention Gen. Bragg witnessed the fight from headquarters, and

MOBILE, Oct. 11th. 1861. A special dispatch to the advertiser and Register, dated 10th instant, says that five companies of Mississippians

were engaged in the fight at Santa Rosa Island on Wednes-Since the first receipt of the report of the fight on Since the first receipt of the report of the fight on Since the first receipt of the report of the fight on the fight of ion and hands, at the price of twenty thousand in Wilmington. The property is owned and worked by Myckle, Johnston, McGowan, Banks and Smith. The casamore of the details. Our dispatches, yesterday, were turpentine farm, and went into this business. The first on writes us that they are now making fifteen tons per turpentine farm, and went into this business. The first on writes us that they are now making fifteen tons per turpentine farm, and went into this business.

The enemy have twenty-two of our men prisoners, including the wounded. Lieut. Sayer is in the enemy's hospital, doing tolerably well, and it is hoped that his leg will be saved.

Col. Brown, of Fort Pickens, will not respect our hos-Dr. Foard, of the hospital, will not remove the sick until they are fired into. Sixteen of our dead have been brought over. The Florida regiment reports the following: Killed-

Thomas Pond, Joseph Hale, and Rurth. Tillinghast. Would ed-Wm. Denham, Jos. Eckles, and Theo. M. Fellier.-Prisoners-Lieut, Farley, Ben. Parker, Mack. Jarvis, J. H. Patterson, and Holyman Godlin. AUGUSTA, Ga. Oct. 11, 1861. Jury, in the case of Sandrew and others, charged with mu- at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina tiny on board the Privateer Jeff. Davis, found a true bill In making this report I desire briefly to allude to the cir

on the trial-which is to take place next Wednesday. The first case onder the sequestration law, that of Joseph The Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, of Alabama, who

To give you the animus of the Northern Methodist with him I proposed that we invite Com. Barron, an officer

that day was issued,) that our patriotic sister county, site Uncinnati. On one Sabbath he had his church then proceeded to examine our guns and munitions, and two killed, twenty-five or thirty wounded, and many other Bladen, has subscribed a sufficient amount to equip an. ornamented with U. S. flags and brass eagles; his prepare the Fort for the action of the coming morning. Bladen, has subscribed a sufficient amount to equip another Company (which will make four Companies from that County, besides fully a sufficiency of men to have the "Star Spangled Banner," "The Red, White and Blue," and "Hail Columbia." He prayed the rott for the county action of the county for the county action of the county for the county for the rott for the county action of the county for Lieutenant Col. or Major, there was no election.

The "Howard Cavaler," Captain Wm. C. Howard Granding Counties,) and that on Monday and and are drawn up in line on the North side of Princess Street opposite the Journal Office. There are some fifty-six men in line and the troop will probably be swelled to eighty in line by the end of the week. The average of the horses is good but some are not quite up to the mark, while some are very fine.

The troop is out with the view of being mustered in the service in accordance with a recent law of the service in service in accordance with a recent law of the service in s EGYPT COAL.—The mining of coal at Egypt, which had been interrupted for three or four weeks by the breaking of a rope, was resumed on Monday last, we learn.—Fay. Obs.

Thomas H. Sharp had command of No. 9, but owing to the tons; let them hang until the rope rots, and then let it into action. He staid by his gun during most of the earth that God Almighty can't find them in the day of learn.—Fay. Obs.

Thus we had but three guns we could bring to bear (if the enemy took up his position of the previous day) viz:

From the State Journal. The Capture of Fort Hatteray\_Official Reports of our Captured Officers.

COLONEL MARTIN'S REPORT FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA, At Fea, Aug. 31st, 1861 To the Adjulant General of North Carolina, Raleigh N. SIR: I herewith report the fall of Fores Thank and Hatterss, at Hatteras Inlet, on the 2°th and 29th of this month. and the surrender of all the officers and troops then present to the combined naval and army forces of the United and Major Gen. Butler, as prisoners of war.

On Tuesday afternoon the 27th of August, about 4 o'clock, I discovered a large fleet in sight of Hatteras; after an hour or more, by the aid of the glass, I made out what I considered seven large war steamers, two transports, apparently crowded with men, and two or three small tug steamers. Having at that post but about three bundred and fifty men, and learning from the officers in charge of and give the necessary reliefs, and knowing that with the Gen. Jacks n's official report has been received by the residue of the men I could not successfully resist a landing of the enemy's troops, I determined to send to Portsmouth for sid. There being no steamboat at Hatteras, after some honr or more, I succeeded in getting a pilot boat, and disn Lymphaven beach, and that troops have gone to attack patched it with orders to Lieut. Cel. Geo. W. Johnston, at Portsmouth, to bring to my aid, from Portsmouth, all the men that could possibly be spared. This dispatch which I had hoped and expected would have reached him in a few hours, he did not get until sometime in the morning of the next day. Immediately upon receiving my orders lieut Col. Johnston made every effort to come to my aid, and succeeded in reaching Hatteras at dark on the asth, with Major H. A. Gilliam and portions of the following companies, to wit: Company E, 7th Regiment N. C Volunteers, St. George W. Grimes, Commarding, and sixty men and two 2d Lieuts , Company G., 7th Regiment, 1 leut. M. T. he former home of Jefferson, but now owned by a Captain Move, commanding, with seventy-three men and one 2nd Lieut ; Company K, 7th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, Capt The report of Prof. Dardy, of Alabama, in relation to ob- Thomas H. harpe, commanding, with sixty-four men and attracting much attention, and will doubtless result favora- Sparrow, commanding, with fifty m n and all his officers .-At the time of the arrival of Lieut. Col Johnston, Commodore Barron, of the C. S. Navy and Major W. S. G. Andrews, commanding the Artillery defences at Forts Clark On the arrival of commedore Barron and Major Andrews.

I held a consultation with the Major, and we agreed that it was advisable to surrender the command of our de ences to the Commodore, having entire confidence in his skill, experience, and bravery, if he would accept the same. The offer of the command was made to him and he consented to Andrews of the action of the 2: th contain all that is mate rial, and I therefore deem it unnecessary to say anything in relation to the attack and surrender on the 29th, farther than to remark that the officers and men behaved well. exhibiting great coolness and bravery, and regretting that we were placed at such disadvantage, having neither sufficient armament to compete at all with the enemy, and having a fortification not sufficiently well constructed to enable us to Had our condition in either of these respects been what it ought to have been, Hatteras would still be in our posses-

On the morning of the 28th, between eight and nine o'clock, a heavy fire was opened from the steamers Minne-Virginia, severely; Serg't Graves, of Rice's battery, mor- sota, Wabash, Fusquebannah and other war vessels upon tally; Corporal Faton, of Danville Artillery, severely; cor- Fort Clark, and upon almost all parts of the Island, partiporal Slaven, of 31st Virgini , severely; Corporal Exline, cularly at the point where they intended landing troops .of 3ist Vinginia, slightly; Corporal Boffman, of 3ist Vingin- The fire was continuous upon Fort Clark and upon all the ia, is missing. Privates - J. I. Stephens and Milton Cal- little skirts of woods where troops might possibly be conhoun, of 3d Arkansas, slightly; Anderson Scott, of 3d Ar- coaled, for several hours, being a fire of shells only, it might kaneas, mortally; Fitzgerald, Kelly, Paine, and Kane, of be well spoken of as a flood of shells. The fire of the ene-L. Beck, of list Georgia, severely; Stillwell, Mosby and and was regularly kept up by him until every charge of Crank, of Rice's ba tery, alghtly; Reinhart and Fieming, powder and every primer was exhausted. It was while gal-1 13d Vi ginia, severely; Joseph R. Dickerson, of Shuma- Lintly directing one of the guns at Fort Clark that Lieut. Ker's battery, severely; Thos. A. Elliott and Thos. Wimsey, Knight, of Comp. D., 7th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, reof Shamaker's battery, slightly; W. W. Clayton and Eugene ceived a severe wound in the arm from a fragment of a shell. Capt. Lamb and his Lieutenant, all of whom were present, and the men under their command, displayed great coolness and bravery. Their fire was well directed, guns none are officially authenticated, and all are regarded as un- well managed, and whilst most of their shot fell short, yet some reached the enemy, doing, however, but little damage.

Our ammunition being entirely exhausted at Fort Clark. and the enemy having landed some forces. I called the offi Advices from Fredericksburg state that there was firing cers together who were at Fort Clark, and it was unaniup the Potomac at 3 and 9 o'clock this forencon. The first | mously agreed that it was advisable to render useless the was caused by the batteries opening on a tug, which, under guns and fall back upon Fort Hatteras. This being agreed the cover of darkness, burnt a boat. The damage to the to, I sent orders to the various bodies of men whom I had ug is unknown. The last firing is unexplained; each lasted stationed in the skirts of woods to resist the advance of the about thirty minutes. There has been no general angage- enemy upon Fort Clark, that Fort Clark could not be held. and they must fall back upon Fort Hasteras. The guns a Fort Clark were as effectually spiked as it was possible to do with nails, having no proper spikes, everything taken of Passengers by this morning's train report that the Cones- fire of shell upon Fort Hatteras. We reached there, I think toga and another federal gun boat attacked Columbus about one o'clock. I should have stated before, that on last Mo de, morning, throwing shot and shell. The Lieut. A. W. Ezzeil, of Capt. W. Sutton's company of State The ladies designed to furnish blankets especially but they batteries replied, striking the boats, knocking down their Troops, had charge of one of the guns at Fort Clark, and I smose stacks and injuring them otherwise seriously. They can well say that he discharged his duty as a man and a

I regret to state that while some of the men were passing from Camp Gwynn, which was on the sound shore, and about two miles from Fort Hatteras. one man and possibly two were killed by shells of the enemy. I have not been

Having collected all the troops at Fort Hatteras, I determined to make as go d a esistance as possible. Consult ing with (apt. Cohoon of Company B., 7th Regiment N. C. this morning. Among the ki led on our side, are two of the Volumeers, who had charge of Fort Hatteras, with his company, we agreed that it was useless to expend our shot on the enemy, as we were beyond reach, so we must endure until they came nearer. Fort Hatteras submitted to the fire for some hours, without returning a shot. At about 4 P. M. seaker, nothing, I assure you, is farther from my thoughts; ter, dated Pensacola, Oct. 9th, says that 1,000 Confederates, one of the enemy's steamers undertook to go through the Inlet, when we opened upon her, and drove her back, putand landed on Santa Rosa Island. At two o'clock this ting several round shot into her, but doing her, I suppose,

The firing between Fort Hatteras and the enemy contin Fort continued, for they kept so well beyond the reach of our guns, that we only wasted our ammunition in firing at

however, that did not attract my attention, and can, I suppose, only be accounted for from the flag having been torn ed in the aim; i.t. hayre was wounded in the hip. The list to pieces by the winds, and no new ones procured; for when is imperfect, and it is impossible to get all the particulars. on the 29th the flag was ordered to be hoisted, we had to Our force engaged was composed of three companies of use the one brough from Fort clark, not being able to get Hatters with its garrison, on the 29 h inst., to the combine

I regret to report that in addition to the officers who had their companies with them, several other officers are prisoners who were present in the engagement and have shared the fate of the command of the Post. I enclose a i-t of Steamer Win-low, I received a message from Col. Matta, all the officers not in co amand who are pri oners of war .in our hands. Lt. Slaughter of the Mobile Continentals. Among these efficers are capt. D. J. John ton and Lieut while carrying a flag of truce, was captured. Our victory James T. Lasseli; these efficers were summoned there from their commands to attend a general Court Martial ordered at the point by Gen. Gwynn, and in this way have fallen wit the command at Hatteras. While regretting it much S. Navy. I found the Colonel very much exhausted on their account, I cannot but express my gratification at exposure and hard fighting, which had laster from S. A. having with me on the 2sth, Capt. L. J. Johnston. I found till after dark, during which period of time be had him an invaluable and to me.

I enclose also the returns of the Captains to me of the ith twenty-seven men, had a sairmish with a party of condition of their commands, numbers of prisoners, killed, expended Liscolnites, eighty strong, at Noien, on the Louisville Road | wounded and missing. I am not satisfied that it is entire; beyond Green giver, on the 7th just , killing fourteen of the correct, but it is as nearly so as could be made. I send ederals. Capt. M's los was two men. The Lincolnites also a report of Assistant Surgeon Dr. Poole, who came ted, Col. Bradford volunteering to assist me in the date over with the troops from Portsmouth, of those who received some slight brui-es and cors, but not soffi dent apparently to require trea ment. The wounded requiring treatment Peonsacola, dated 9th inst , states that Lieut. Slaughter, the are all on board the Steamer Adelaide, and have gone to Old Point. The Surgeon of the Reg ment, Dr Brown, is with them, and I have received no report from him. He f his recovery. Burgess is alive. There are twenty-nine | will probably report the names and condition direct to you. In conclusion, I state that as far as I can learn our desti- a party landed from the shipping, but unfortunately the nation, we are now bound to Fort Hamilton, New York, and giment did not arrive until the following day, after the b i may be permitted to add, that we have been treated most kindly, both officers and men, by those in whose charge we deemed evacuation or surrender unavoidable, the means

the parties as appears in the copy. In speaking of the action at Fort Hatteras on the afternoon of the 2sth, I ought to have stated that the gues were managed by Capt. Cohoon's company, and that he and his officers, lients fatherby and Hoy, this first Lieuterant iollars, and went into the cultivation of Cotton B in- a Chatham company, for which Hugh W. Dixon is being absent on sick leave) and his men behaved with vested a like amount on a credit by the purchase of a Agent, and Col. Barbington Superintendent. Mr. Dix-wounded.

> I am much indebted to Lieutenant Colonel George W. Johnston and Major H. A. Gilliam for valuable aid rendered to come nearer. But they got the exact range of the 9. me on the night of the 28th, in relieving me of the duty of arranging guards, pickets, &c., and in looking after them positions; whilst not a shot from our battery reached them

Yours, &c., WM. F. MARTIN, Col. 7th Leg. Infantry, N. C. Vols. MAJOR ANDREW'S REPORT.

ON BOARD U. S. SHIP MINNESOTA. )

Sept. 1st, 1861.

To the Adjutant General of North Carolina: SIR :- I beg leave to report that after a bombardment of hours and twenty minutes on the 29th of August, 1861, I surrendered to Com. S. H. Stringham, Flag Officer, and Major At Charleston on yesterday, the Confederate Court Grand Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding U. S. Forces, Fort Hatteras,

against Sandrew. The others will be retained as witnesses cumstances attending the capitulation. I arrived at Fort Hatteras on the evening of the 28th c August in company with Com. Barron, Flag Officer C. S S. Terry, of New York, was also tried. The Jury rendered a verdict against him.

August in company with Com. Barron, Flag Omeer C. S. Navy, in charge of the defences of Virginia and North Carolina, and found that during the day the enemy had attacked the forces under the command of Col. Wm. F. Martin, as well as Forts (lark and Hatteras under my command, and after a day of most severe and unceasing fighting, the Col. has been passing some time in Kentucky, writes a letter had succeeded in concentrating all the forces within the to the N. O. Christian Advocate, from which we make walls of Fort Hatteras. Col. Martin bimself was utterly prostrated by the duties of the day, and on consultation

(om. Barron consented and assumed the command;

No. 6, 7 and 8.

At 7 40 o'clock, A. M., of the 29 h, the evem fire on us from the steam Frigates Minnesota. (43 guns) Wahash, (43 guns.) Susquehannah, (15 guns.) Frigate Cu berland, (24 guns.) Steamer Pawnee. (10 guns.) and He riet Lane (5 guns.) and a rifled battery of three guns erec ed in the sand hills, half a mile from Fort Clark. Thus will see, they brought 73 guns of the most approved ki and heaviest metal to bear on us. The shells thrown bei 9 inch, 10 inch and 11 inch, Dabigreen, Paixhan and Col bind shells, while from the position taken we were ung

to reach t'em with the greatest elevation. The mon of the Channel Battery were ordered to their guns and protect themselves as well as possible council of the commanding officers having decided the was to be an action of endurance, uctil our reinforcement come up. After a few shots had been fired, and it was as come up. Alte we could not reach them, our guns ceased certained that we could not reach them, our guns ceased fire, and only answered the fire of the enemy occasion to show we had not surrendered.

The shower of shell in half an hour became literally mendous, as we had falling into and immediately around work not less on an average than 10 each minute, and sea being smooth the firing was remarkably accurate, officer counted 28 shells as falling so as to damage us ; minute, and several others counted 20 in a minute. At a quarter to 11 o'clock a council of the officers wa held, and it was decided to surrender: a white flag was raised and the firing ceased at 11 o'clock. Thus for three hours and twent; minutes Fort Hatters.

resisted a stream of shell perhaps more terrible than efell upon any other work. At the time the council determined to surrender, two our guns were dismounted, four men were reported kill and between 25 and 30 badly wounded—one shell had fall into the room adjoining the magazine and the magazine

It is useless to attempt a further description. The generally behaved well, nearly every commissioned office from the Commodore down was more or less wounded, an fifty or sixty of the non-commissioned officers and men who would not report to the surgeon. Lieut. S. L. Johnston, Co. E. 7th Regiment, fired the gunat the enemy and raised the flag of truce on the he

The details of capitulation were arranged on the Ship Micnes ta, by which we laid down our arms ar marched cut as prisoners of war. I desire especially to speak of the conduct of the office. and men at the naval gun, who fired frequently to try

Lieut, Murdaugh was badly wounded, Lieut, Sharp was knocked down by a shot which pa-sed th ough the param near his head and brought the blood from his right ear at cheek in considerable quantity, killing a man at his side. the same time knocking down and covering tol. J. A. Bradford with sod and earth; and midshipman Stallor cheered on the men, behaving in a most gallant manner After the fall of 1 leut. Murdaugh, his man bore him;

the ('ommodore's boat and he escaped.

I am, very truly and respectfully yours. W. S. G. ANDREWS Major, de, & Colonel Bradford's Report.

U. S. SHIP MINNES TA, AT SEA, August 31st, 1861. To Hon. WARREN WINSLOW: Military Secretary,

Sir: ... I have the honor to report to you that returning Newbern from an inspection of Fort Hatteras, whit found lamentably deficient in ammunition, I delayed a da there with the view of procuring and despatching a su to it without delay. In the evening of that day, To 27th instant, Commodore Barron received a telegram in Brig. Gen. Gatlin, informing him that a large United Sta naval force had sailed from Hampton Roads, Son nd was supposed to be destined against Fort Hatterasar other coast defences; and later in the evening the State Steamer Albemarle arrived from, and brought intelligence of the appearance of this force off Hatteras Inlet. ( Barron determined to proceed immediately to, and throw into the fort the powder, &c., which had been collected

Feeling deep concern in the successful accomplishment this purpose, I resolved to accompany and aid him in its far as I might be able. The following mo-ning we proceed ed in the Confederate steamer Winslow, and arrived at in fort at about 6 o'clock P. M., which we found being bom barded by the whole fleet of the Federal war vessels, con sisting of the heavy steam frigates Minnesota, Wabash, Sas quehannah and Pawnee, and the lighter ships Harriet Land and Monticello, and the sailing frigate Cumberland, while had been sent against it. At dark the bombardment cess ed, and shortly afterwards, Com. Barron, having receive an invitation from Col. Martin, 7th Volunteers, to meet hir in conference within the fort, repaired thither, accompanied, at his request, by himself. At this conference, Co Martin, who appeared to be much exhausted, and Major Andrews, commander of the fort, requested him to assume the command and further defence of it, to which he as

Next morning, at about 8 o'clock, A. M., the hombardment was resumed by the ships, and continued with unerampled energy and accuracy for more than three hours, our own guns which were fired at intervals, failing to reach them with their maximum elevation. It being but too plainly apparent that we could not damage the ships, and two men being killed and twenty-five or thirty wounded, a council of officers decided that the contest should be no longer continued on our part, and to save a further sacrifice of the garrison, a white flag was shown to obtain parley and make terms of capitulation. During the afternoon these terms were satisfactorily arranged and the command transferred from the fort to the ship as "prisoners of war," and to be treated as such. Flag officer Stringham, Capt. Van Brust and Commander Case have extended the kindest courte and hospitality to Com. Barron, tol. Martin, Maj. Andrews and mysell, and the rest of the command are quartered in another part of the ship as comfortable as circumstance allow. I rend herewith, for the information of the State Government, a copy of tom. Barron's official report, and a

copy also, of the terms of capitulation. Our destination is Fort Hamilton, on Long Island, at the 'Narrows' below New York. With great respect, I am sir, Your obedient Servant, JAS. A. J. BRADFORD, Art. and En.

Commodore Barron's Report.

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA, AT SEA. August 31st, 1-61 SIR :- I have the honor to report the sarrender of Fort ed nav I and military forces under the command of Flag of ficer Stringham, and Major General Butler of the U. S. Ser

On the 28th inst., having arrived at Hatteras Inlet in the commanding the 7th beginnent N. C. Volunteers on the that he wished to held a conference with me. I immed ly went to Fort Batteras, accompanied by Col Brad Colonet of Artillery and Engineers, and Chief of Ordin of North Carolina, and Lieutenants Murdaugh and Shar driven from For Clark (after spiking the gon ) to Fort teras, the ammunition in the former magazine having bed

defence. In assuming this grave responsibility. I was a pecting from Newbern the arrival of a regiment of N. Volunteers, at or before mi night, (the fle t having put sea and appear nees indicating had weather ) we descrian assault on Fort Clark, three quarters of a mile dista from Fort Hatteras, which had been taken possession of b ordinent had commenced; and when the time came that

escape was not at my command. On the next morning at 7.40 A. M., the flet, consistent of the Minnesota, Wabash, Su-quehannah. Cambe Pawnee and Harriet Lane, (other steamers being in c pany.) took their position and opened fire. In add erected a battery of r fled field guns, near which also opened on us.

During the first cour, the shells of the ships fell short-We only fired occasionally to ascertain whether our would reach them, and wishing to reserve our very limit supply of ammunition till the vessels might find it necess with the greatest elevation we could get.

This state of things, shells bursting over and in the for every few seconds, having continued for about three hou the men were directed to take shelter under the parapet and traverses, and I called a council of officers, at which was unanimously agreed that holding out longer could of result in a great loss of life, without the ability to damag our adversaries; and just at this time, the magazine was reported on fire, a shell having fallen through the ventilate of the "Bomb Proof" into the room adjoining the princ pal magazine. I ordered a white flag to be shown, when the firing ceased; and the surrender was made upon the con

ditions of the accompanying articles of capitalation: The personel of the command are now prisoners of war, on board this ship, where evrything is done to make them comfortable as possible under the circumstance-Flag Office Stringham, Capt. Van Brunt and Commander Case extend ing to as characteristic courtesy and kindness. We are h

be landed at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor. The gun on a navy carriage was manned by eight from the Winslow and a few volunteer soldiers, assist Midshipman Stafford, of the Ellis. I regret to state Lieut. Murdauh had his arm severely shattered. Sharp, my Flag Lieut., was knocked down by a hurt in the head, but not severely, I trust, though to-day from its effects. One man was killed at the gun and the carriage disabled. Lieut Murdauh was take by direction, to the Winslow, and has escaped being in a prisoner. So far as ascertained, there were on this day,

slightly touched. I have the honor to be, sir. Very Respectfully, your obd't serv't.

twee the lines of the two forces. A large number sheds were being constructed at Manassas Junction for the winter accommodation of our troops-if they can